



CALIFORNIA LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS

1984 CLCV CALIFORNIA LEGISLATIVE VOTING CHART

THE 1984 LEGISLATURE

The 1984 legislature brought mixed results for conservationists in California. On the one hand, a greater number of strong environmental bills made it through the legislative process in both the Assembly and the Senate than in any year in recent history. Among the most noteworthy to reach the governor's desk were AB 3566, which requires surface impoundments containing toxic waste to meet stringent safety standards; SB 950, the Birth Defect Prevention Act; AB 3097 regulating the use of carcinogenic chemicals in the workplace; SB 1363 to assist victims of toxic contamination in collecting medical and relocation expenses; and SB 1673 which would have established a process for local government and citizen participation in outer continental shelf oil leasing decisions.

While legislators were prolific in their production of thoughtful, urgently needed environmental statutes, Governor Deukmejian apparently did not share their concern. Of the 12 environmental measures to reach his desk, the governor vetoed six. He signed three bills actively

opposed by conservationists including AB 2635 prohibiting cities and counties from enacting ordinances affecting the use of pesticides and herbicides; and SB 1601 reducing the rights of citizens to appeal pesticide permits and, in some cases, eliminating public hearings. Finally, Deukmejian led the fight to expand the State Water Project (SB 1369), the defeat of which was a major victory for conservationists in 1984.

This chart is only part of the story of the legislature. It does not show the important work behind the scenes that contributed to the success or failure of our targeted bills. That the legislature produced as much solid work as it did this session is no accident. For this we owe a debt of gratitude to the legislators who authored those bills, helped shepherd them through the necessary committees, and influenced their passage. Without this exemplary leadership, fewer first-rate bills would have made it to the governor's desk and fewer still would be on the books today.

SPEAK OUT

Contrary to public speculation, legislators rarely hear from their constituents. The most effective way to express your approval or disapproval of your representatives' performance is to communicate with them directly—by phone, by mailgram, or by letter. Because so few people take time to contact their representatives, one letter is often counted as the opinion of 50 people.

During the legislative session, letters to your representatives can be sent c/o State Capitol, Sacramento, CA 95814. District office addresses and phone numbers are listed in the white pages of your phone book under "California, State of."

THE CALIFORNIA LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS

The California League of Conservation Voters (CLCV) is the non-partisan campaign arm of the environmental movement in California. The League works to protect the environmental quality of our state through the election of conservation-minded candidates and the passage of environmentally sound propositions.

League Voter Education Teams communicate directly with hundreds of thousands of Californians every year. In addition to providing information on legislators' environmental voting records, League canvassers register voters, recruit volunteers, generate letters to targeted representatives on issues of immediate environmental significance, identify "conservation voters," and get out the vote on Election Day.

CLCV also prepares radio spots for key candidates and issues, conducts electoral training sessions for environmental activists, mobilizes thousands of precinct workers and other political volunteers, and holds forums to provide the public with an opportunity to meet and talk with elected officials and candidates. Finally, CLCV works with other conservation organizations in California to develop an environmental agenda for the state.

CLCV has 40,000 members. Annual membership dues are \$18. Members receive the CLCV Legislative Voting Record and a one year subscription to our quarterly newsletter, *The Conservation Voter*.

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You may take a federal tax credit for your contribution to CLCV; up to \$50 per individual, \$100 per couple.

CLCV is a Federal and State political committee. Copies of our report are filed with the Federal Election Commission in Washington, DC, and the Fair Political Practices Commission in Sacramento.

I want to protect the environment by electing politicians who care!

Enclosed is my contribution of \$ _____

Member	Supporter	Associate	Patron
\$18	\$25	\$100	\$200

I would like to volunteer in the campaigns of CLCV endorsed candidates.

I need to register to vote. Please send me registration materials.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City/State: _____

Zip: _____

Telephone: _____

Name of Field Rep: _____

FIELD REPRESENTATIVE RECEIPT

Name of Field Rep: _____

Date: _____

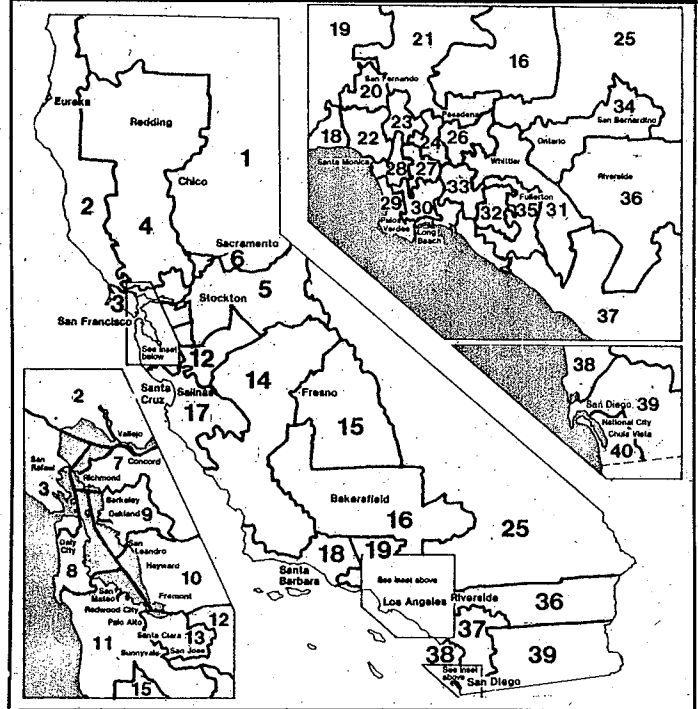
Amount Received: \$ _____

Precinct #: _____

Assemblyperson: _____

State Senator: _____

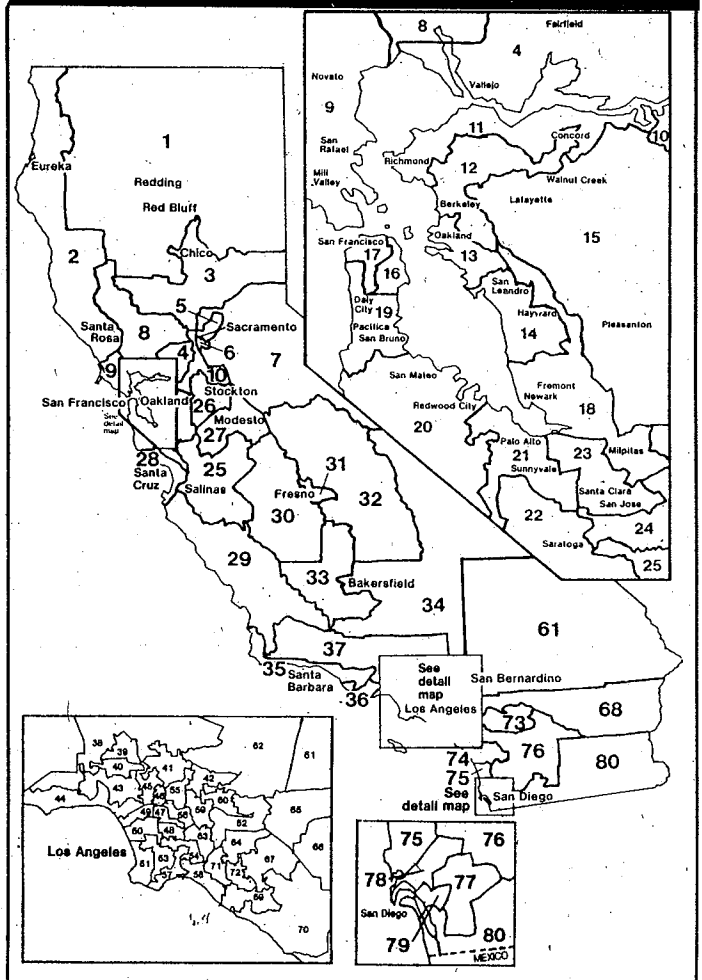
State Senate Districts



DISTRICT MAPS

Courtesy of the
San Francisco Examiner

State Assembly Districts



TOXICS AND PESTICIDES

AB 3566 (KATZ) Hazardous Waste: Surface Impoundments

Enacts the Toxic Pits Cleanup Act of 1984, requiring toxic pits to meet stringent safety standards. Provides many additional safeguards for pits operating within a half mile of potable water. Viewed by many as the most important toxics bill of 1984.
SUPPORTED; Enacted.

SB 950 (PETRIS) Health: Pesticides and Birth Defects

Enacts the Birth Defect Prevention Act of 1984, requiring the Department of Food and Agriculture to identify inadequately tested pesticides. Blocks registration of new pesticides that are inadequately tested or may cause birth defects, spontaneous abortions or infertility. Phases out existing dangerous pesticides by 1987.
SUPPORTED; Enacted.

AB 3097 (CONNELLY) Carcinogens

Would have required that an internationally recognized list of carcinogens be used to regulate chemicals in the workplace. Would have added about 120 chemicals to the list of regulated carcinogens.
SUPPORTED; Vetoed by governor.

SB 1363 (GARAMENDI) Hazardous Waste: Alternative Technologies for Disposal

Would have provided financial incentives to industries to reduce, recycle, or neutralize the hazardous wastes they produce.
SUPPORTED; Vetoed by governor.

SB 1757 (TORRES) Hazardous Substance Account: Toxics Victims Compensation

Would have streamlined the State Superfund Program making it easier for victims of toxic contamination to receive medical and relocation expenses. Assembly amendments would have also established cancer registries in 15 counties.
SUPPORTED; Vetoed by governor.

SB 2193 (DILLS) Groundwater Protection Plans

Would have required industry with the potential to contaminate groundwater to prepare, certify, monitor, and enforce groundwater protection plans. No mandatory role for regulatory agencies was called for. Opposed by environmental groups because it would have allowed industry to regulate itself, setting an extremely undesirable precedent.
OPPOSED; Withdrawn in Assembly Ways and Means.

AB 2635 (BRONZAN) Overrule of Local Pesticide Control

Would overturn a Supreme Court decision to uphold the rights of local governments to regulate the use of pesticides and herbicides. Under provisions of the bill, cities and counties are prohibited from enacting any ordinance affecting the use of pesticides or herbicides.
OPPOSED; Enacted.

AB 3989 (M. WATERS) Emergency Pesticide Application Information

Required the Department of Food and Agriculture to establish a centralized program to inform residents in agricultural areas about the health effects of emergency pesticide applications.
SUPPORTED; Enacted.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ KEY 1984 LEGISLATION ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

SB 1601 (MADDY) Economic Poisons: Permits

Reduces appeal process and rights of citizens to appeal pesticide permits. Eliminates public hearings in some cases.
OPPOSED; Enacted.

COAST

AB 3744 (BRADLEY) Coastal Zone: Local Coastal Program, City of Carlsbad

Eliminates the agriculture land conversion mitigation program in the city of Carlsbad, returning unexpended mitigation fees to the payors.
OPPOSED; Enacted.

AB 3037 (HILL) Coastal Zone: Oil and Gas

Would include development of onshore oil and gas extraction facilities within those coastal act policies which govern coastal dependent industrial facilities.
OPPOSED; Withdrawn by author in Senate Natural Resources and Wildlife.

AB 2839 (BRADLEY) Coastal Zone: Public Access

Would have required the state, if access is required by the California Coastal Commission over any private land, to compensate landowners for the access.
OPPOSED; Died in Assembly Natural Resources.

SB 1820 (ELLIS) Coastal Zone: Boundaries

Would have removed 20.4 acres of wetland in San Diego County (Famosa Marsh) from the Coastal Zone, and would have allowed development of over ten acres while restoring and maintaining the remainder as wetland habitat.
OPPOSED; Killed on Assembly floor.

AJR 95 (FARR) Coastal Management: Federal Consistency Review

Puts the Legislature on record in support of Congressman Panetta's HR 4589 specifying that offshore minerals leasing is subject to review for consistency with state coastal programs.
SUPPORTED; Passed by voters as Prop. 18 on June 1984 ballot.

SB 834 (NIELSEN) Swamp and Tidelands

Would have removed the public trust from thousands of acres in the Central Valley and some wetlands in California.
OPPOSED; Killed in Assembly Natural Resources.

PARKS AND WILDLIFE

AB 2099 (FARR) Park and Recreation Land Acquisition and Development Program: Bond Issue

Authorizes the state to sell General Obligation Bonds in the amount of \$370 million for the acquisition, development, rehabilitation, or restoration of real property for park, beach, recreational, or historical preservation purposes.
SUPPORTED; Passed by voters as Prop. 18 on June 1984 ballot.

SB 1808 (CRAVEN) Coastal Zone: Boundaries, City of Carlsbad

Would have revised the inland boundary of the coastal zone in Carlsbad effectively opening several thousand acres of agricultural land to other than agricultural uses.
OPPOSED; Failed in Senate Natural Resources.

SB 1673 (HART) Outer Continental Shelf: Resources Development

Would have established a process for local government and citizen participation in outer continental shelf oil leasing decisions. Federal law allows the governor to review and comment on these federal proposals but no state procedures exist to ensure that those communities most directly affected can participate in that process. This bill would have corrected that deficiency.
SUPPORTED; Vetoed by governor.

SB 1610 (McCORMQUODALE) Marine Resources: Oil and Gas Exploration, Environmental Quality

Would have removed the CEQA exemption for use of acoustic pulse generating devices for seismic oil prospecting in California offshore waters. Would also have aided commercial fisherman by requiring device permittees to furnish a bond against which fishermen could make claims in the event their equipment was damaged by survey boats. Would have provided notice of where and when the survey boats were operating.
SUPPORTED; Vetoed by governor.

SB 1543 (HART) Fishery Protection

Increases involvement of fishermen and local environmental groups in state offshore oil leasing decisions which affect marine resources. The goal of the bill was to protect California's coastal fisheries and marine habitats from destruction by oil development in state tidelands.
SUPPORTED; Enacted.

AB 3309 (COSTA) Fish and Game: Endangered Species

Conforms California's Endangered Species Act to the Federal Endangered Species Act, thereby strengthening it. Amendments provide for endangered plants and require consultation with the Department of Fish and Game to provide alternatives and mitigation for projects that destroy endangered species habitat.
SUPPORTED; Enacted.

SB 512 (HART) Fish and Wildlife Habitat Enhancement: Bond Issue

Authorizes the state to sell General Obligation Bonds in the amount of \$85 million for acquisition and restoration of fish and wildlife habitat. Funds are to be used primarily to purchase and protect California's rapidly disappearing wetland areas and for protection of California's endangered species.
SUPPORTED; Passed by voters as Prop. 19 on June 1984 ballot.

AB 1548 (HILL) Bighorn Sheep

Would have changed the status of Nelson Bighorn Sheep from "fully" to "specially" protected. Called for herd-by-herd management studies, allowed some shooting of sheep, and demonstrated a preference for relocating animals where possible.
OPPOSED; Failed passage in Senate Finance Committee.

WATER MANAGEMENT

SB 1369 (AYALA) Water Facilities

Would have authorized a major expansion of the State Water Project with no real environmental protection for San Francisco Bay, Delta, Suisun Marsh, or wild rivers. Also had no reforms for water conservation or groundwater management. Two Senate floor amendments improved the bill calling for a referendum, and requiring water conservation. Conservationists OPPOSED the bill (1st vote on chart), but favored the amendments (2nd vote on chart); Withdrawn by author in Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife Committee.

AB 3457 (ISENBERG) Water Rights Fees

Would have increased the fees paid to the State Water Resources Control Board in connection with applications for permits to appropriate water.
SUPPORTED; Vetoed by governor.

OTHERS

SB 2289 (NIELSEN) Air Pollution: Dry Bulk Agricultural Commodities

Would have prohibited local Air Pollution Control Boards from imposing opacity standards on particulate emissions which result from moving or handling grains and seeds.
OPPOSED; Withdrawn in Assembly Ways and Means Committee.

AB 3298 (MARGOLIN) Air Pollution: Violations

Would have authorized citizens, under strictly limited conditions, to bring a civil action to enjoin a violation of state or local air pollution rules and regulations. Would have provided citizens the right to intervene in administrative proceedings regarding issuance of a variance or an abatement order. The purpose of the bill was to permit more vigorous enforcement of the laws regulating air pollution.
SUPPORTED; Killed on Senate floor.

AB 3651 (ALATORRE) Environmental Quality: Initiative Measures

Would have required a draft Environmental Impact Report for any ballot petition involving the enactment, amendment, or repeal of local government ordinances in general plans.
OPPOSED; Killed on Assembly floor.

AB 2583 (GOGGIN) Environmental Quality: Responsible Agencies

Amended the California Environmental Quality Act, codifying established judicial precedents.
SUPPORTED; Enacted.

SB 1470 (McCORMQUODALE) Beverage Containers: Refund Value

Would have placed a 5¢ refundable deposit on all beer and soft drink cans and bottles, and would have required all beer and soft drink bottles be refillable. The purpose of the legislation was to reduce litter and conserve energy and materials.
SUPPORTED; Killed in Senate Natural Resources and Wildlife.



1984 CLCV CALIFORNIA LEGISLATIVE VOTING RECORD

ABOUT THIS CHART

This chart evaluates the 1984 session of the state legislature. It lists the floor and committee votes on key bills relating to toxics and pesticides, the coast, parks and wildlife, water management, air quality, container recycling, and CEQA. The votes tabulated in the chart are considered by the California League of Conservation Voters (CLCV) to be the most environmentally significant votes for each bill. In all cases, the dates of the actual votes are listed next to the bill numbers at the top of each column.

The percentages to the right of each legislator's voting record indicate pro-environment votes cast. Every legislator with ten or more votes is assigned a percentage. Abstentions and absences are not counted. Because this system of scoring does not penalize legislators for poor attendance, we urge our members to check their legislators' attendance records and ask them for an explanation if there is an unreasonable number of missing votes.

Committee votes are recorded separately from floor votes. Legislators with five or more cumulative committee votes are given committee scores in addition to their floor scores.

CLCV would like to acknowledge and thank the following groups for their invaluable assistance in compiling this chart: The Planning and Conservation League, The Marin Conservation League, The Sierra Club, The League for Coastal Protection, and Defenders of Wildlife.

THE PROCESS

The route a bill takes through the Legislature is a little perplexing, but goes something like this: first, the bill is formally introduced by a member of the Legislature. It is given a number, has its first reading, and is assigned by the Rules Committee to an appropriate committee for review.

The Committee review process is critical. It is here that bills are either tabled, reported out to the full house, or forced out of committee by a majority vote of the full house. If reported from committee, the bill is given a second reading. Committee and floor amendments are adopted, it is rewritten, and the floor debate begins. On the floor, a bill can either be passed, defeated or referred back to committee. To pass, a bill needs an absolute majority vote; twenty-one in the Senate, and forty-one in the Assembly. This means that legislators who are absent or choose not to vote are in effect voting "no."

Once a bill passes the house where it originated, it goes to the other house where it can be passed in identical form, defeated, or amended. If it is amended in a way that is not satisfactory to members of the first house, three members from each house form a conference committee to work out an acceptable compromise. If a compromise cannot be worked out, the bill dies.

If a bill makes it through both houses, it goes to the governor who can either sign the bill, veto it, or ignore it. If after twelve days the governor hasn't acted on the bill, it becomes law without his signature. If vetoed, a two-thirds vote in both houses can override the veto.

KEY

Y = Yes, pro-conservation vote
y = yes, anti-conservation vote
N = No, pro-conservation vote
n = no, anti-conservation vote
— = Absent or not voting

STATE SENATE COMMITTEES

Health and Welfare		SB 1757 3/28	
		SB 1363 3/7	
		SB 950 1/11	
		AB 3566 6/27	
		AB 3097 8/8	
		SB 1601 4/11	
Watson*		Y	
Maddy**		Y	
Campbell		Y	
Carpenter		Y	
McCorquodale		Y	
Mello		Y	
Montoya		Y	
Rosenthal		Y	
Speraw		Y	

Government Organization		AB 2583 6/26
Dills*		Y
Campbell**		-
Alquist		Y
Beverly		Y
Carpenter		-
Foran		Y
Greene B		-
Keene		Y
Maddy		Y
Robbins		Y
Rosenthal		Y

Agriculture		SB 2193 4/3	
		SB 1601 3/20	
		AB 2635 8/17	
		SB 1369 4/25	
		AB 3457 7/3	
Ayala*		Y	
Mello**		Y	
Craven		Y	
Doolittle		Y	
Johnson		Y	
McCorquodale		Y	
Montoya		Y	
Nielsen		Y	
Presley		Y	
Stiern		Y	
Wuich		Y	

Finance		SB 1369 6/6	
		SB 2193 4/23	
		SB 1757 5/7	
		SB 1363 3/19	
		SB 950 1/25	
		AB 3566 8/15	
		AB 3097 8/17	
		SB 3744 8/17	
		AB 3309 8/13	
		AB 1548 6/25	
		AB 2099 1/19	
		SB 1673 4/23	
		AB 3989 8/15	
		AB 2635 8/13	
Alquist*		N	
Beverly**		Y	
Boatwright		Y	
Campbell		Y	
Dills		Y	
Foran		N	
Garamendi		Y	
Greene B		Y	
Maddy		Y	
Marks		N	
Petris		N	
Presley		Y	
Robbins		Y	
Seymour		Y	
Stiern		Y	

Natural Resources and Wildlife		SB 1820 4/24	
		SB 1808 4/10	
		AB 3744 7/2	
		AB 2099 1/10	
		SB 1470 3/27	
		SB 1673 3/27	
		SB 1610 4/10	
		SB 1543 4/24	
Presley*		Y	
Nielsen**		Y	
Garamendi		Y	
Hart		Y	
Marks		Y	
McCorquodale		Y	
Mello		Y	
Richardson		Y	
Seymour		Y	

Senate Floor	DISTRICT														% PRO VOTES																		
		AB 3566 8/28	SB 950 1/26	AB 3097 8/27	SB 1363 4/12	SB 1757 5/21	AB 2193 5/24	AB 2635 8/28	AB 3989 8/29	SB 1601 6/7	AB 3744 8/30	SB 1820 6/12	SB 1673 5/10	SB 1610 5/31	SB 1543 6/7	AJR 95 8/16	SB 834 5/12	AB 2099 1/23	AB 3309 8/27	SB 512 6/21	SB 1369 6/28	SB 1369 6/28 (Amend.)	AB 3457 8/29	SB 2289 6/13	AB 3298 8/29	AB 2583 8/21	1984 Floor	1984 Committee	1983 Floor				
Alquist	11	Y		Y																										92	77	42	
Ayala	34	Y																												62	20	38	
Beverly	27	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y								Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	n	Y	N	n			59	46	50		
Boatwright	7																													83	88	40	
Campbell	33	Y																											25	80	8		
Carpenter	37																													60	80	33	
Craven	38		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y	n	Y	Y	n	Y		57		35		
Davis	19																													35		59	
Deddeh	40	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	n	Y	N	n	Y		63		63		
Dills	20																													45	84	39	
Doolittle	3	Y		n	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	n	n	n	n	Y	Y	Y		N	Y	n	Y	n		36	0	25	
Ellis	29																													42		26	
Foran	8		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	n	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	n	N	Y	Y	Y	n	Y	59	91	16		
Garamendi	13																													73	90	58	
Greene B	29		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	64	67	45		
Greene L	6																													73		36	
Hart	18	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	96	100	94		
Johnson	1																													55	0	28	
Keene	2		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y										Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	95		63		
Lockyer	16																													88		77	
Maddy	14	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	n	Y	n	Y	n	n	n	Y	n		41	54	29			
Marks	25																													91	86	77	
McCorquodale	12		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	n	Y	80	71	71		
Mello	2																													77	69	66	
Montoya	26		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	n	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	n	Y	65	57	30		
Nielsen	4																													32	33	36	
Petris	9	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	96	89	84			
Presley	36																													84	68	60	
Richardson	25		n	n	n	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	18		18		
Robbins	20																													70	76	35	
Roberti	23			Y	Y				Y	Y	N									Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	88		82		
Rosenthal	22																													88	100	68	
Royce	32	Y		n	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	n	n	n	Y	Y	n	Y	n	n	Y	n		27		15	
Russell	21																													23		23	
Seymour	35	Y	n		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	n	n	Y	Y	Y	n	Y	n	n	Y	n	29	10	28		
Speraw	31																													36	60	17	
Stiern	16	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	n	N	Y	Y	62	50	52
Torres	24																													66		60	
Wuich	15	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	n	Y	52		58			
Watson	28																													83	83	86	

* Chair
** Vice Chair